

## SILVER PLATED CORPSES

AN EMBALMING PROCESS THAT IS FEASIBLE BUT COSTLY.

A St. Louis Silver Plater Has Disco vered. a New-Way to Preserve-Cadavers-He Has Tried the Process one Many Substances-The Original Mea.

A silver plater gramed Samuel D wning. figing business on Cilive street, sevenal years ago began a series of experiments in the line of his trade which a pro highly twices ful, and have opened upgamentars anding possibility—the embalumegacou bewdead in easts of silver, or gold, accordings to the purses and artistic desires of othe survivors of the deceased.

Mr. Downing may have theards of the Madagascar monarch, who, designs of making an inspression u ion a Britisham-basesdor, appeared on the day of the sbys 1 audience resplendent in a close fittingsui 5 of gold dust on a foundation of palm oil The magnificence of the monarch was, how ever, fatal, and he fell a victim to his am bition to appear before the representative of her majesty in a state of unparallelect splender. The coacing of gold dust close i the royal pores, and the epideranis, de-prived of the air which it takes in through its many million mouths, brought about the disorder which specifily ended the ur fertunate ruler's life. He was buried i u this, his best suit of clothes. Ten year s inter the body was taken from its tomb t o be placed in more imposing quarters, where i, to the surprise of the train which hadeon ie to remove the royal remains, the body we as nd to be intact, an moleken statue.

This incident may have suggested to Mr. Downing the experiments which he unde rtook. For many yours siren could only be electroplated on a copper surface. Them some one discovered thattagurface of plur ahago, which is readily applied to anythin g, would take on the electropiute. The Olive street plater, with this suggestion in mired, on discoverable way of salverplating the head of a caneed rect on the wood,

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS,
One day he took a fresh egg, and after proper preparation throw it into the silwer | removed in consequence of official jealousy both and turned on the battery. The re-sult was when appeared to be a delicate. The most d work of art-a silver egg, which, under a strong gloss, showed all the minute per as of the abell. The egg was exhibited for street and Charing Cross, Here there is a over a year, and not one person in a hu ndred would believe that it was anything but a committy specimen of the eliversmith 's 850 loaded trains go in and out of Cannon art. To settlesa discussion which ran his th knife, cut the silver egg in twain, and it was found tosbe as fresh and sweet as t is day it was electroplated. The egg had been hermetically scaled.

The next experiment of note was the plating of a schemic of cheese. The diffi-culties of the oily surface yielded tradily to the process, and the piece of cheese was kept sound and wholesome for a year, when it was cut to sutisfy a doubter of the hermetical nature of the process.

A reast of beef, from which the blood had been allowed to drain; peaches, bunames, a bunch of grapes and other perists. able articles were then successfully experimented on.

In some manner a rumor got out among the silver plater's friends that he was emintroducing the processin the embeloing of the dead. Some excitement was created in the vicinity of his residence on account of these rumors. It is but buttice to the an to say that he less never experimented upon a cadaver IT CAN BE DONE.

Discussing the matter, he said: "The ramer was abourd, and consed me much annovance at the time. Such a pethod of embalming would never become popular, on the score of expense alone. It is purfeetly feasible, and would be an improvement upon any modern plantof embalming The body would have to be prepared in the psyal manner, by the removal of the viscera veins of some preservative/squid such as is Thus prepared, the Lody could be placed in the nickel, silver on gold both calico.

and treated as any other articles that is to What Americans call stewing culinary hermetically send the pores of the body, and it would keep for ages.

My friends often twit me about this master and met off little jokes about the grief of the relatives or survivors being measured by the thickness and grade of the metal employed. An axecutor died leaving one a snug fortuge would be entitled to a quadruple gold plate, or at least a triple allver, plate. would provide in their wills for the style of plating. They also indulge it a little pleas-antries about, setting up the silver plated uncestors on podestals on a work of family plan of embulming, unless in the some grank in front who leaves directions for sight treatment. The w with such a job."-St. Louise Globe-Demo-

Equality in Proper-

In France, where there is more talk of equality than there is realization of it, a gentleman fell into a fit of wrath one day with his valet, because the man had attempted to put an extra "shine" on his patent leather boots, "You villain!" said the master; "you imbecile! you cali! Didn't you know any better that that " The man made no reply, but arried his woesto idea," he exclaimed, "of using such terms as that to a valet de charabre in this century | bring the conversation around to artists. of equality in which we live: Why, a gentleman would hardly talk to his conchman in that way!"-San Prancisco Argonaus

Robert Maniell's Wig. Robert Mantell used to be numbered among those actors value, all unintention ally, work sad havor among the female and he says it is because it has become generally known that he wears a wig. is almost totally bald up to about the middle of the top of his head, and the wig is parted on his for ahead to conceal the ab sence of hair. It is absolutely impossible to detect it, even in broad daylight.

> Improved Quotnifons. He prayeth best who loveth best. Both man and bird and beast— But shoe peg home feed was devised By a dearcon way down east.

And still they guned, and still the wonder grew-For the detective really had a clew.

Two voices are there; one is of the sea, One of the mountains; each a mighty voice— Both offer summer board voriforousies; And both are bad, and you may take your choice — Chicago Trabane.

When she had Children, she gave ment Cansoria, When the became Man, she ching to Castoria, When she was a Child, sine cried for Castoria, When Budy was slot, we gave her Castoria,

### THE EARTH'S RAILROADS.

Pears, 1869 to 1862 Greece had but nine mile of railway. New she has some 368 miles. At the end of 1888 Persia, had completed : rallway system extending six miles, working one legemetive and two cars.

The first railway in Japan was the Tokio Yoloobama line, eighteen miles in length ozonenced in 1803 and opened in 1872. Russia opened her first small line of railway saniy-is 1838, and now ranks fifth coun

try fisths order of railway importance. The dirst line opened in the United States April 17, 1827, and the beginning of 1800 sees completed in the United States 156,200 miles.

The operations of steam railways began in England Sept. 27, 1825, when the Stockton and Darlington line-was opened. This was a single track road, thirty-eight miles in length. At the Cape of Good Hope the fastest train farun (once a week) from Cape Town to the diamend fields at Kimbarly (485 miles), and makes twenty-two miles an hour, including

The Ecuptians saw their first railway opened in January, 1856. The line is from Alexandria to Cairo, 130 miles. The railway track is perfectly level nearly the entire dis-

The railways of North Germany are nearly all under state control. They operate there a system of fourth class cars, in which there are no seats, and the fare for which is about ene-quarter that of first class.

All the railways in Covion have been constructed by the government. The main line from Colombo to Kandy, 74% miles, opened in 1867. There are now 197 miles in operation and ten in course of construction. The railways of France are controlled by

tix companies, and a small system by the There is little or no competiti cept at one or two points where the lines sch other, each company scenning to have the field of its own line to itself, In India the first piece of railway opened

was in 1858, a section of the Great Indian Peninsula railway from Bombay to Tannah. The best service in that country at the pres ant time is from Bombay to Calcutta, 1,403 miles in 50% hours, 25 5-5 miles an hour, ia-

China up to 1875 had never possessed a single railway track. In 1876 the first line laid in that country was along a strip of land about nine miles in length between Shanghai and Woosang. This line was very popular with the matives, but in October, 1877, it was

The most difficult section of callway in the world to operate is on the Southwestern railway between London bridge and Cannon constant crossing and recrossing of tracks, paper advertising, was practically free, causing at times much delay. Nevertheless, At Philadelphia the League made street and Charing Cross stations daily,

The longest journey taken by any European train is from Paris to Constantinople, 1,857 miles. This train is run on American princides, and is organized by the International Sleeping Car company. The extra fare is about 25 per cent, above the first class rate. It traverses six countries-France, Germany Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria and Turkey .- W. E. Jarvis in Chatter.

### ENGLISH IDIOMS.

A donkey in England is called a moke; in

fr. America a moke is a negro. That which is known to Americans as a pitcher is called a jug in England.

The American locomotive becomes engine and the conductor is a guard in England. What Americans call sick the Englishman

That which Americans call a bowl is known es a basin in England. In England you ask for a basin of bread and milk,

American wheat is called corn and Ameriean corn is called maize, or sometimes Indian eorn. Pigs' feet are called trotters.

The American druggist is called a chemist in England, many of the older practitioners retaining the old spelling-"chymist." What is known as a hash in England Amer-

and the substitution of the blood in the | That material known to Americans as can ton flannel is in England called swan's down, and American muslin is known in England as

be electrophical. The result would be a term) the British call simmering. The Amer-conting of nickel, silversor guideliat would john burch is a luncheon in England, and baggage becomes luggage.

A "chill" is called a "rigor," and the crup tion commonly known among Americans as "hives" is in England known as "nettle rash, Candy is variously known as "sweets," "sweets," and "jolly."

What Americans call a telegram is in England called a telegraph; it will probably never be determined which of these usages is the better. The American postal card is a post card in England; cuffs become wrists,

What Americans call shoes are known as of statuary. But all this sort of boots are known as bluckers. There is one stuff has coased to amuse one. I do not suppose that any one will ever try this the heel up back of the ankle and is cut low

of his body in his will. It could be done, England, it is "apt to rain," "apt to be bowever, but I would have rothing to do muddy," a man is "apt to go downtown," a bank is "apt to suspend," etc. Even the best prints use this word as a synonyme for "likely" and "like." - Eugene Field in Chicago

## A MAN'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Some men have no ambition beyond making enough to buy tobacco. A man who can't borrow money is willing to pay almost any rate of interest.

Every man nowadays is engaged in getting up a society to reform some other man. How hard the man who paints tries to

The man who talks the loudest on the streets is usually very meek when at home, Some men think that friendship is only valuable to the extent they can draw upon it. A protty man is vainer than a pretty n, and has his picture taken three time

A man can do almost everything else for

Somebow it is impossible to admire a thing a man has without finding out that the man

has one that is prettier at home. A good many mon are like the small boy who talks bravely of fighting Indians, but who is afraid to go to bel alone in the dark A good many men who will not admit

themselves that they sometimes have a very funny feeling inside of them. You will find lots of men who will admit that they are not great men today, but you wen't find any who will admit that they will ot be great men when they are "appreci-

that they have a conscience, carnot deny to

sted."-Atchison Globe. "Yes, you may love me when I'm old.
Of that I'd say I'm sure.
But sever by this texts place of cream, Will you love my when I'm poor?"

-Philadelphia Times.

Lesson in Arithmetic. Teacher-If you take three fingers from n, how many remain!

"How many fingers have you altogether?" "And suppose three to be missing-what

Pittsburg's National League Team Has Not Gone Under,

PLAYERS HAVE THE BEST OF IT.

The Attendance Figures Show That the Brotherhood Is Far in the Lead Financially-How the Different Teams Are

The week ending Saturday, May 10, was a fruitful one in basehall, if rumors are to be credited, but when reduced to facts there were few happenings of importance The one thing that attracted over much attention was the conference held by the ommittee on the welfare of the National engue, Messrs. Spalding, Day and Byrne. This committee was called together to con sult with the officials of the Pittsburg clul as to the crisis in its affairs. The Smoky City people, it is alleged, were behind with their rent and salaries and the small at-tendance—only about 4,000 people to six games—had disconraged them. It was asserted that they wanted to quit. The facts are that the club is not wrecked or any-thing like it. Nimick is well off and O'Nelll is rich. There is plenty of money back of the club-indeed more money than

It is true that Nimick and O'Neill were disheartened by the lack of appreciation of the Pittsburg League team by Pittsburg people, and it is true that they were behind in their rent. This was due to lack of money in the club treasury. Personall the club owners have it, and have since paid the rent and the players' salarica.

They were encouraged by the committee, and enough "sand," as it is expressively termed among sporting men, was talked into them to make them return home shouting that they never had the least notion of getting out or of transferring their team. It is generally believed that the League will aid the club if it gets into real financial straits. Meanwhile the League magnates go on regardless of the meager attendance on some grounds, seemingly satisfied that they will get their share of the patronage in the end.

The attendance figures for the week show that the situation in New York remains unchanged. The Brotherhood team has all the best of it, although Saturday's at tendance shows a slight gain for the League. The game of Friday at Brotherhood park, New York, should not count, as the admission, owing to a peculiar phase of news-

At Philadelphia the League made a marked gain. For the first week the figures were: Brotherhood, three games, 29,496; League, four games, 17,639. The first four last week drew 7,311 people to the Brotherhood grounds and 6,163 to the Lengue grounds. And on the last two days the League had the most people by a small The opening clash at Chicago shows the

League in a decided minority. Mr. Spalding's team played four games to 6,480 peo-ple without opposition. At four games with opposition he got 1.277, against 7,325 Brotherhood team, a ratio of five and three-quarters to one. This would indicate that both teams might draw well with non-conflicting dates, At Cleveland the League team drew 3,400

people to three games without opposition. Then came three conflicts. The Players' team got 5.016 people, against 1,260. The League then had one day alone and drew 405. For the first days of the next week the weather permitted play the Brother-hood games attracted 1,250 people, and the League games 1,050. The announced atcalls ill; sickness in England maplies nausea. must have been padded at the start, or else the League has made a gain at The first five days of the conflict at

Brooklyn resulted: Brotherhood, 14,670; League, 10.137. At the two conflicting games played there during the week the League drew 2,219 and the Brotherhood 1,931. The latter played one game on a

All the cities have now been heard from and there is abundant evidence to show that the public feeling is with the Players league in all of them except Brooklyn and Checinnati, and in the latter there is no conflict to test the feeling. In New York and Chicago and Pittsburg the League has so far hardly been in it. At Philadelphia and Cleveland the attendance has reached a basis of equal division, and in Boston the League, while in a minority, has done well

enough to more than pay expenses.

The months of May and June will settle pretty definitely just what each league is to expect if the contest continues. It is already a generally admitted fact that very few teams will clear expenses under the present system of conflicting dates. It looks very much as if it was now a question of the longest purse. The Players are having the best of it and show no signs of weakening. The League, while flying signals of distress, declares that it will play out its schedule and wage war to the bitter

Now as to ball playing. The Brother hood teams, whose work during the first two weeks was very poor, taken as whole, are beginning to get into shape and are now playing pretty fair ball, even though the scores are for the most part very long, and many of the games ery tiresome because of their one sided

The Boston team is still a little weak in the box, but it is winning right along first, because the other teams are but little better off for pitching talent, and second, because Mike Kally is getting good tourn work out of his men, which, added to their heavy hitting and who base running of Stovey, Kelly and Tom Brown, has kept them in front of the procession. Chicago so far, is well up to expectations, but it has been playing against the weaker teams has generally been credited with as its due. against Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia will be seen that the team has been comewhat overrated. If Kelly and his non-can play with equal luck and skill against the western boams as they have against the eastern and hold the guit, they ought to win the Players' league pennant. The New York team has sadly disap-

cinted its admirers. The men are batting and, but the loss of Tiernan, Ward and Welch has made a hig bols. Ward's place will not soon be filled. The main trouble s with the pitchers. O'Day, Crane and efe have each pitched one good game, but their other games have been more or less bad. Then again, the team work which was ence so characteristic of the nine has almost vanished. "Every man for himself' seems to be the present motto of the team. Capt. Ewing says that he dil soon have the team in shape, and that

The National league race has been a pretty one so far, but there are no good indications yet of a possible pennant win-ner. Anson's feam leads the west and Phil-adelphia rules in the east. Both are going at a fast pace. The Bostons are disabled by the loss of Clarkson, Ganzal, Lowe and Donovan, and discouraged, too. This ac-Phillies, who took four straight from Bo team, which is now coming along strong will take advantage of Boston's weakness to win four games, and so got into the

t will be a winner yet.

A LIVELY GELDING.

Gene Smith, Who Hus Made Some Good Records and May Do Better Yet. Gene Smith is a black gelding, by Daunt ess, dam Nelly, by Vermont Hero. He began his victorious enreer in 1885, gaining his first victory that season at North Manchester, Ind., on July 3, winning his three heats in 2:37, 2:40 and 2:37. During that season he ran several good races, and at

Fort Worth made a record of 2:25% In 1897 he placed only two victories to his credit, but he reduced his record to 2:22%. In 1868 he won his first victory at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Aug. 22, In that contest he lowered his record to 2-20. Later on at Philadelphia he defeated a field comprising such performers as Spofford, Kite foot, Kit Curry and T. T. S. He won this race in three straight heats in 2:21, 2:2114



At the spring meeting at Hartford, Conn., on June 28, 1889, he won the 2:19 class in 2:19%, 2:16% and 2:30. At Cleve-land, on Aug. 2, he won the free for all tretting class, his only opponent being White Stockings. The time was 2:21%, 2:19 and 2:15%. At Buffalo in the 2:18 class he met Kit Curry, J. B. Richardson, Junemont and Newton B. The race was extended through five heats, Gene Smith winning the second, third and fifth heats in 2:16%, 2:17% and 2:18.

Gene Smith has not yet reached his speed limit and his friends confidently expect that he will place a new record to his credit before the season of 1800 comes to a close.

Jacob Beckley, the Western Wonder. Jacob Beckley, the Western Wonder as he is called, is the hard hitting first baseman of the Pittsburg club of the Players league. He was born at Hannibal, Mo. ut twenty-four years ago and played ball first in his native city, where he gained quite a reputation as a first baseman. In 1886 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and re mained with that local club until July, 1887, when he played with the Lincoln club during the remainder of that season. The winter of 1887 found him playing first base



for the Stockton, Cal., club. He made many friends while on the Pacific slope. who were loth to see him depart for the east. He started the season of 1888 with the St. Louis Western association team but on its disbandment was purchased by the Pittsburg club and his record ther during the remeinder of that season and cheerless day, with Boston for an oppo- a clean, hard butter, a fine fielder and an in batting and third in fielding in his first men have sprung up from the ranks of one older league and met with the success Beck-

> A Rising Pitcher. Frank Foreman is a prominent profes-sional pitcher, filling that position last season with the Cincinnati club, and is at



PRANK FOREMAN.

work he did in the first few games of the present season is a forerunner of what he will keep up to, he will rank among the best pitchers in the country. He never seems to lose his temper.

The great success of the two billiard tournaments recently held in New York and Chicago has caused propositions to be made for the holding of an international contest in Paris pext summer and a return ontest in New York next winter. When Maurice Vignaux was in America in 1885 onsiderable futurest was shown in the "gentleman's game." Since then it has grown very much in both Prance and America and the ordent patrons of it are striving to bring the experts of these two countries together.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN LONDON. The Remarkable Specess of Dell Thomp-

son, a Young Actress. No matter how much game may be made to see the nights, his wives and daughters hold up its hands in admiration if they try markable examples of this power of Amercan women to capture the bearts and heads of Europeans in



son. Miss Thomp-son is about 22 al. She has are

The "And suppose three to be missing—what swim. When it foos, Chicago and Philipter volume the property of the stage in London with every propert of imdephia will have to hustle. Neither Brooklyn nor Circinnati has struck a gair mediate and considerable success A week "No. air do rough Washington Post."

Passenger and Philipter The John looked at him thoughtfully, and then with grave deliberative responded mediate and considerable success A week "No. air do rough" Washington Post.

C. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

yet that need inspire opposing teams with dread.

W. I. Harris, or two ago she experied as the frink we theatre in the English metropolis, togeth or with a number of British celebrities.

She was almost unanuounced and had had very little time to prepare herself for the event, yet she made by far the most pronounced success of the evening. She recited that wonderful chariot race scene from Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," and the effect on the audience was electrical. Mer and women rose from their seats and shouted. Bouquete fell at the fact of the young American elecutionist in showers From that time her future in London was assured.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The recent agitation concerning the rece-ganization of the Amsteur Athletic union and the proposition that amateur athletics of America be divided into divisions, is ex actly what the Western Association of Am ateur Athletes proposed almost a year ago The westerners have refused over a again to amalgamate with the A. A. U., but they have been willing to take care of athletics in the vicinity of the Mississippi rive under the name of the Central or association, and be subservient to the main body, made up of delegates from the various other divisions or associations which would be known as Eastern, Middle, South ern or Northern. The proposed plan calls for these four or five rections, combining into a general body, which would be the supreme court of athletics. Each section will manage affairs in the vicinity it repre sents, and be entitled to three delegates to the general body. An athlete named C. Little has lately as

sumed considerable prominence on the Pa-cific coast. He arrived at San Francisco several months ago and joined the Alphie Athletic club. Several inquiries from the Pacific Const Athletic association have been made in the cast, for Little says he came from Boston. No one in athletic councils east seems to know anything about him. He will be allowed to start for the Pacific coast championships on May 30, and if he wins any prizes they will be withheld pending an investigation It has been noticed of late that amateur

athletics in Chicago were not as prominent as they were at a corresponding period last year, when there were apparently half a dozen thriving clubs competing for local supremacy. "The present quietude," a minent Chicago athletic official said re ently, "must not be taken as a bad sign, for this city had such a boom several years ago in athletic clubs that it is quite natural things appear rather slow at present. are on a healthy basis, and when things shape themselves a little better you will find us on deck."

J. S. Robertson, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, the ex-champion American and Canadian quarter mile run ner, may don pumps again this spring and try his speed on the cinder path. He was Canada's fastest sprinter in 1886, and showed his heels during that year to sev eral American crack athletes. His busines has not allowed him in recent years to indulge in the healthful pastime he is good at, but he thinks he is not yet too old to lose his speed. His age is 32,

When Victor E. Schifferstein, of the Olympic Athletic club, San Francisco, went southern part of California last fall for his health, it was thought that his athletic days were over, but word from the Golden Gate city is that this famous athlete is stronger and more active now than ever, and that at the Pacific coast chainp games on May 30 he may beat the record for the running broad jump—28 feet 8 inches. He has a record of only half an inch less than this. It is also said that he will take part at the regular championship games at Washington, D. C., next September.

A Girl Who Wields the Bow. For many years it was said that no woman could ever equal the great male performers on the violin, just as it is now said that no woman will ever play the pi-

mo as did Liszt or as does Von Bulow. Doubtless the latter belief will perish before long. The former has already gone the way of many similar superstitions. Indeed it seems as if the greater delicacy of touch, of feeling, which is justly ascribed o women may in this era of womanly to wemen may in this era of womanly | For further information recarding rate progress enable fair flagers and delicate | time, connections and through reservation wrists to outrival the stronger but less sensitive hands and arms of male performers on all the recognized musical instruments. The latest girl to be recognized as union depot.

On the latest girl to be recognized as the latest girl to be recognized as a constant. ments. The latest girl to be recognized as union depot. a great musician is Miss May Brammer, a violinist. She is only 16 years old, yet she holds the prize of the Leinsic conservatoire



MAY BRAHMER. tion of technique which cambardly fall to win for her even-greater laurels than she has gained already. These latterage of no small importance, for she has charmed Berlin and London, and has been thunder-

> As I sit here in my study, Gazing on the western sky, Brilliant with the glow of evening, Warting for the day to die, In the garden of my neighbor I can see a vision fair, For my neighbor's wife stands smiling, With the sunlight on her hair,

Talking with the wife I worship While the evening shadows fall, (Curriess is their conversation, Listening, I can hear it all), And I hear her accents, sweet as

New mediance from a jug.
First across the evening stillness:
"Have you got your parden dug?"
—W. H. Hills in Semesville Journal.

Great Merchant (to former clerk - I shall pleased to hear of your sucress, Gibbs. I always look with a kind of fatherly feeling on the young men that have been in Whenever I can be of any service to you, Giblis, let me know, Spotensh. If I am not asking too much. ould you object to going my scenrity for a few hundred dollars to start mein a little

Great Merchant-Him! Why, Gibbs, I took a vow many years ago never to go any man's security for anything. But whenever I can er salvise you, Gibbs, don't fail to let me know .- Chicago Trib-

ated a very consid- ing with the inquiry. "My man, do you

## THE WICHITA EAGLE

M. M. Murdock & Bro., Proprietors.

# PRINTERS, BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MFRS.

Il kinds of county, township and schooldistrict records and blanks. Legal blanks of every description. Complete stock of Justice's dockets and blanks. Job printing of all kinds. We bind law and medical journals and magazine periodicals of all kinds at prices as low as Chicago and New York and guarantee work just as good. Orders sent by mail will be carefully attended to. Address all business to

R. P. MURDOCK, - - - - Business Manager.

J. O. DAVIDSON, President. W. T. RABUOCK, Vice President THOS. G. FITCH, Secretary and Treasurer.

## DAVIDSON INVESTMENT COMPANY

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$300,000.

DIRECTORS-John Quincy Adams, John C. Derst, Chas. C. Wood, C. A. Walker, Thes. G. Fitch, John E. Sanford, W. T. Buckner, W. E. Stanley, and J. O. Dawidson.

\$5,000,000 : LOANED : IN : SOUTHERN : KANSAS. Money always on Hand for Improved Farm and City Loans. Office with Citizens Bank, cor. Main and Donglas, Wichita, Kan

THREE FORMS.

STANDARD,

HOWE AND

FAIRBANKS!

THE WICHITA EAGLE, Wichita, Kansas, When ordering state WHAT form to R. P. MURDOCK, Business Manager.

Our Scale Books are Printed on Good

Paper.

PRICE LIST:

Single Book..... \$ 75

Three Books ..... 2 00

# L. C. JACKSON

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Yavis connected with all railroads in the city

Deeds, mortgages, etc., (Nebraska forms for Oklahoma, for sale at this office. Ad dress the Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kan.

Frisco Line" to St. Louis and the East, The best, quickest and most direct line from Wichita to St. Louis and all princi-pal eastern, southeastern and northern

The Frisco line runs two daily expre trains from Wichita to St. Louis withou change, equipped with Pullman palac sleepers and free reclining chair cars. N sleepers and free reclining chair ears. No other line does it. Close connections in St. Louis union depot with solid vestibule express trains, without change, to Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The popularity of this line being universally acknowledged by all competitors, all passenger trains of other railway lines entering Wichita from the north, south and west arrive in time to connect with the Frisco line fast express trains to the east.

east.

If you cannot purchase through tickets reading via Frisco line from your starting point, it will pay you to purchase to Wichita in order to secure the advantages and comforts of this line.

Gen. Pass. Agent, Blank charters and all kind of legal

Blanks for sale by THE WICHITA EAGLE, Wighten Kan One of the best evidences of the superi-ority of Imperial and Tally-Hoffour is that inferior brands are represented "just as good," They are not. Don't be deceived.

## DOCTOR PURDY, Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist

154 N MAIN ST., WICHITA, KAN, The doctor gives special attention to the treatment of all diseases of the EYE, including the scientific adjust-ment of glasses to correct imperfect

caustics or other harmful agents. ARTIFICIALEYES carefully select-

DEAFNESS—All curable cases of

Berlin and London, and has been thundercusly applauded in staid, conservative,
man loving eid Edinburgh—something of
which few women minicians can boast.

Froehlingstrage.

As I sit bere in my study,
Gazing on the western sky, vision and are removed at once by the application of proper glasses.

Doctor Purdy has achieved a success little less than phenominal as a cess little less than phenominal as a general surgeon, treating with great success deformilies, club foot, curvature of the spine, hip joint disease, white swelling, diseases of the bone, cancer, ulcers, tumors, old sores, hair lip, facial blemishes, skin and blood diseases, etc. Syphiles absolutely cured. Doctor Purdy was late professor of surgery in the Wichita Medical College and Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, having relinquished the above possitions in order to devote his entire time to his specialities.

entire time to his specialties.

N. B. Superfluous hair, facial blemishes, moles, etc., removed by electricity. Correspondence solicited. Consultations free.
K. F. PURDY, M. D.

Keep This for Future Reference, The Fort Scott, Wichita & Western rall-ray "Missouri Pacific Route" is the only running solid trains through f aving Wichita at 9.15 p. m. you arrive at mean city next morning at 7 o'clock Kansas city next morning at 7 o'clock. Pullman palace sleeping and free reclining chair cars through to Kansas City and St. Louis without change. Remember if you go via the Fort Scott Route you are not dependent on main line connections at Junction Point, but you go right through on solid trains. This is the only route whose main line runs through Wichita. All trains are made up here and run through solid to Kansas City to 84 Louis. It is the shortest line by forty-eight miles and two hours the quickest. Two trains daily to St. Louis and all polinia east. A Double Rarrelled Query.

It was a well known citizen who walked tup to a cab driver as 2 c'eleck in the morning with the transfer of the morning with the morning wit

Main Office-112 South, Fourth Avenue. Branch Office-133 North Main Street



SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS of Through Coaches, Heegers, and Utning Care daily between CHICAGO, DES MOUNES, GOUNG CLL ELUFFS and GEARA, and Free Rections Chair Care between CHICAGO and DESVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUBLIC, via 8. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topaka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Rorles to and from Baif Loke, Perdond, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Frank, Maniford, Garden of the Gods, the Banitariums, and Scanis Grandeurs of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route. The doctor gives special attention to the treatment of all diseases of the EYE, including the scientific adjustment of glasses to correct imperfect vision.

CATARACT removed and sight restored to many who have been totally bind.

CROSS EYES straightened in one minute.

SORE EYES cured without the use of causties or other harmful agents.

ARTIFICIAL EYES carefully assisted.

Cen'l Manager.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Manager.

## Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO, ILL. MISSOURI :: PACIFIC

The most popular route to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago and all Points East and North, also to Het Springs, Ark., New Orleans, Figria, and all points South and Southeast.

SOLID DAM'Y TRAINS -RETWIEN-St. Louis, Kansas City, Pueblo

-WITE-Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

and Denver,

-VIA THE-COLORADO SHORT LINE

# 5-DAILY TRAINS-5

The Shortest Boute to St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY TO ST. LOUIS. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. Free Reclining Chair Cara

H. C. TOWNSEND

of. P. C. POWLER, Moodins, Coun.

RAHLWAY.